31. New Mexico, 12. New York, 3, 4, 11, 17, 27, 28, 30. North Carolina, 2 to 5, 14, 17 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29. North Dakota, 2, 4 to 11, 15, 16, 18, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29. Ohio, 2, 3, 5, 28. Oregon, 1 to 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22. Pennsylvania, 5, 14, 15, 18, 26, 30. South Carolina, 1, 3, 17, 18, 21, 26, 28. South Dakota, 2, 7, 11, 16, 23, 24. Tennessee, 2, 14, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30.

SLEET.

The following are the dates on which sleet fell in the respective States:

California, 7. Montana, 5, 14, 17, 18, 19. Nevada, 9, 11, 15. Oregon, 1, 2. Washington, 2, 13, 16.

The prevailing winds for May, 1896, viz, those that were recorded most frequently, are shown in Table I for the regular Weather Bureau stations.

The resultant winds, as deduced from the personal observations made at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., are given in Table IX. These latter resultants are also shown graphically on Chart IV, where the small figure attached to each arrow shows the number of hours that this resultant prevailed, on the assumption that each of the morning and evening observations represents one hour's duration of a uniform wind of average velocity. These figures indicate the relative extent to which winds from different directions counterbalanced each other.

HIGH WINDS.

Maximum wind velocities of 50 miles or more per hour were reported during this month at regular stations of the Weather Bureau as follows (maximum velocities are averages for five minutes; extreme velocities are gusts of shorter duration, and are not given in this table):

Stations	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.	Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.
Amarillo, Tex Buffalo, N.Y Do Cairo, Ill. Cheyenne, Wyo Do Chicago, Ill. Do Do Cleveland, Ohio Davenport, Iowa Elpaso, Tex Do Huron, S. Dak Marquette, Mich	28 29 26 11 25 14 17 25 28 16 12 29	Miles 60 52 53 60 52 50 60 58 62 50 62 50 52 53 51 52 52	s. sw. w. nw. s. sw. sw. nw. nw. sw. se. se.	Moorhead, Minn New York, N. Y Do North Platte, Nebr Port Huron, Mich Do St. Louis, Mo San Antonio, Tex Springfield, Ill Tatoosh Island, Wash Washington, D. C Do Williston, N. Dak Do Winnemucca, Nev Do	12 18 19 6 17 28 27 2 26 8 19 28 2 10 22 29	Miles 63 52 55 55 54 560 60 55 50	se. w. sw. se. sw. nw. nw. nw. nw. nw. sw. nw. sw. sw. sw. sw. se. sw. se. sw.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

The quantity of sunshine, and therefore of heat, received by the atmosphere as a whole is very nearly constant from year to year, but the proportion received by the surface of the earth depends upon the absorption by the atmosphere, and varies largely with the distribution of cloudiness. The sunshine is now recorded automatically at 17 regular stations of the Weather Bureau by its photographic, and at 21 by its thermal effects. At one station records are kept by both methods. The photographic record sheets show the apparent solar time, but the thermometric sheets show seventyfifth meridian time; for convenience the results are all given in Table XI for each hour of local mean time.

Photographic and thermometric registers give the duration of that intensity of sunshine which suffices to make a record, and, therefore, they generally fail to record for a short time 11 to 14, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 28, 30. Oklahoma, 13, 16, 21, 27, after sunrise and before sunset, because, even in a cloudless sky, the solar rays are then too feeble to affect the selfregisters. If, therefore, such records are to be used for determining the amount of cloudiness, they must be supple-17, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31. Texas, 1 to 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 21, 27, mented by special observations of the sky near the sun at 30. Utah, 5, 10, 11, 15, 19, 29. Vermont, 30. Virginia, 12, 13, 14, 18, 24, 25, 26, 29. Wisconsin, 1, 12, 13, properly a low-sun correction), and when this has been applied, as has been done in preparing Table XI, there results a complete record of the clearness of the sky from sunrise to sunset in the neighborhood of the sun. The twilight correction is not needed when the self-registers are used for ascertaining the duration of a special intensity of sunshine, but is necessary when the duration of cloudiness is alone desired, as is usually the case.

The average cloudiness of the whole sky is determined by numerous personal observations at all stations during the daytime, and is given in the column "average cloudiness" in Table I; its complement, or percentage of clear sky, is given

in the last column of Table XI.

COMPARISON OF DURATIONS AND AREAS.

The details are shown in the following table, in which the stations are arranged according to the greatest possible duration of sunshine, and not according to the observed duration as heretofore.

Difference between instrumental and personal observations of sunshine.

Apparatus.	Total possible duration for the whole month.	Personal estimated area of clear sky.	Instrumental record of sunshine.			
			Photographic.	Difference.	Thermometric.	Difference.
PPTPPTTTTTTPTPTPTTPTPTPTPTTPTTPTTTPTT	# rs. 467.4 467.4 464.1 460.7 457.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 451.9 449.1 449.1 446.7 446.7 446.7 446.7 436.8 443.8	\$466443434343434343434343434343434343434	\$49 49 34 60 52 53 53 58 58 45 63 81 81 74 73	+ 8 + 12 + 18 + 19 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 17 + 14 + 14 + 14 + 14 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 17 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18 + 18	\$ 34 566 56 56 57 87 58 62 79 57 64 32 80 74 63 71	+13 +12 +16 +18 +12 +16 +18 +12 +16 +18 +14 +19 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18 +18
	PPPTPPTTTTTTPTPTPTPTTPTPPTPTPTTPTTPPTT	H44417777777777777777777777777777777777	P. P	## Properties of the properti	## Apparatus Press Press	P.

[•] Records by both methods. †Records for only 22 days, for which the total possible duration of sunshine was 322.9 hours. ‡Records for 25 days; total possible, 364.5 hours.

The sunshine registers give the durations of effective sunshine whence the duration relative to possible sunshine is derived;